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Côte d'Ivoire

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

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I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified/not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (1973) CRC (1991) ICESCR (1992) ICCPR (1992) CEDAW (1995) CAT (1995)	OP-CRC-SC (2011) OP-CRC-AC (2012) OP-CEDAW (2012) CRPD (2014)	ICCPR-OP 2 OP-CAT ICRMW CPED
Reservations, declarations and/or understandings		OP-CRC-AC (declaration, art. 3, para. 2, age of recruitment 18 years, 2012)	
Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action[3]	CAT, art. 20 (1995) ICCPR-OP 1 (1997)	OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2012) OP-CRC-IC (signature only, 2013)	ICERD, art. 14 OP-ICESCR ICCPR, art. 41 CAT, arts. 21 and 22 ICRMW OP-CRPD (signature only, 2007) CPED

Other main relevant international instruments[4]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Ratification, accession or succession	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Conventions on refugees[5] Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II[6] ILO fundamental conventions[7] UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Palermo Protocol[8] Conventions on stateless persons[9] Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189[10] Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions[11]

1. In 2011, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to consider ratifying ICRMW, CPED, CRPD,[12] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Protocol, ILO Convention No. 189 and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[13]

2. In 2013, the United Nations country team (UNCT) and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons encouraged the Government to ratify, at

the earliest opportunity, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.[14]

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. CEDAW was concerned about the existence of discriminatory provisions in laws and long delays in legislative reform.[15] It called on the Government to adopt a comprehensive law on violence against women, undertake a complete review of discriminatory provisions regarding personal status laws, amend the Personal and Family Code and repeal discriminatory provisions on nationality, income tax and employment.[16] It recommended that the Criminal Code and Act No. 98-757 be amended to introduce a definition of rape and criminalizing domestic violence, marital rape and female genital mutilation.[17]

4. CEDAW recommended the adoption of a comprehensive law on trafficking.[18]

5. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to introduce a freedom of information law that was in line with international standards and reform its laws and practices in accordance with international standards for press freedom and freedom of expression.[19]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions[20]

National human rights institution	*Status during previous cycle*	*Status during present cycle*[21]
National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire (CNDHCI)	No status	No status[22]

6. CEDAW and the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (Independent Expert) recommended that the mandate, composition, organization and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission be brought into conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).[23]

7. CEDAW welcomed the establishment of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission[24] and called for the national machinery for the empowerment of women at the national and local levels to be strengthened.[25] It noted that, while the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women formed an integral part of domestic law, it had not been given sufficient visibility as a legal basis for measures related to eliminating discrimination against women.[26] CEDAW recommended that the Convention be implemented, particularly regarding access to justice and assistance to victims of violence during the post-election crisis, and that its implementation be linked with the application of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1325.[27]

8. The country team had advised the Government to create a body responsible for protecting children, as recommended by the Convention on the Rights of the Child.[28]

9. The country team noted that the human rights situation continued to cause concern. The crisis that had broken out the day after the second round of the presidential election in November 2010 had had a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights by the population. Re-establishing the rule of law required increased efforts to support the return of Ivorian refugees and internally displaced persons, foster national reconciliation and strengthen social cohesion.[29]

10. The International Commission of Inquiry on Côte d'Ivoire (Commission of Inquiry) recommended that, as part of the reform of its security institutions, the Government ensure that persons responsible for violations were not integrated into the national army or any other security force and that a professional army that respected human rights was swiftly established. It recommended that the Government ensure that the initiatives taken towards reconciliation, in particular the establishment and operation of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, complied with established international principles and good practices.[30]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

11. The Security Council, in its resolution 2112 (2013), determined that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continued to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, it decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) until 30 June 2014.

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies[31]

1. Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
CERD	-	-	-	Fifteenth to seventeenth reports overdue since 2006
CESCR	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 1994
HR Committee	-	2013	-	Initial report pending consideration
CEDAW	-	2010	October 2011	Fourth report due in 2015
CAT	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 1997
CRC	June 2001	-	-	Second to fourth reports overdue since 1998, 2003 and 2008; Initial report on OP-CRC-AC due in 2014; Initial report on OP-CRC-SC overdue since 2013

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

Treaty body	*Due in*	*Subject matter*	*Submitted in*
CEDAW	2012	Violence against women in conflict and peace-building situations; women's participation in political and public life[32]	-

Views

Treaty body	*Number of views*	*Status*
HR Committee	1[33]	Follow-up dialogue ongoing[34]

12. In relation to communication No. 1759/2008, *Traoré v. Côte d'Ivoire*, the HR Committee found, inter alia, violations of articles 7, 9, and 10, paragraph 1, of ICCPR.[35] It

requested that the State provide the author with an effective remedy and prevent similar violations in the future.[36]

B. Cooperation with special procedures[37]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	No
Visits undertaken	Racism	Côte d'Ivoire (2011, 2012, 2013, 2104)
	Freedom of expression	Internally displaced persons
	Internally displaced persons	
	Toxic waste	
Visits agreed to in principle	Torture	Torture
		Violence against women
		Summary executions
		Human rights defenders
		Disappearances
		Mercenaries
		Migrants
Visits requested	Mercenaries	Truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence
Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals	During the period under review, two communications were sent. The Government replied to one communication.	

13. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (High Commissioner) recommended that the Government issue a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council.[38] The Independent Expert has carried out five visits since his appointment in 2011. The country team noted that the Government had been cooperating with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict since the representative's visit to Côte d'Ivoire in November 2011.[39]

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

14. The country team noted that the Human Rights Division of UNOCI paid particular attention to acts of violence against women, girls and children, and that it was the leader for the United Nations system in supporting transitional justice processes.[40]

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations

A. Equality and non-discrimination

15. CEDAW remained concerned about the absence of a specific prohibition of discrimination against women in national legislation.[41]

16. CEDAW called for the promotion of gender mainstreaming throughout all governmental bodies and the strengthening of the mechanisms responsible for monitoring

the implementation of laws and plans of action aimed at achieving de facto equality between women and men.[42]

17. CEDAW reiterated its concern at the persistence of adverse cultural norms, practices and traditions, patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes regarding the roles, responsibilities and identities of women and men in the family and society. It noted that stereotypes were aggravated in periods of conflict.[43] It recommended the adoption of a comprehensive strategy to address harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, forced and early marriage, levirate, sororate, polygamy and the granting of all decision-making power within the family to men, by effectively enforcing the laws prohibiting such practices.[44] CEDAW called for the effective enforcement of legal provisions to eliminate the practice of polygamous marriages.[45]

18. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations urged the Government to take steps to repeal section 14 (2) of Act No. 92-570 and consider including provisions defining and prohibiting any direct or indirect discrimination, at least on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, at all stages of employment.[46]

19. The Commission of Inquiry recommended that the Government ensure that the underlying causes of the crisis, in particular those relating to discrimination, were addressed.[47]

20. The Independent Expert stated that he hoped that specific measures would be introduced to take into consideration the particular needs of persons with albinism in the fields of health, education and access to the labour market, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 23/13 on attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism.[48]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

21. In 2011, under its early warning and urgent action procedure, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) deplored that the political stalemate that had followed the proclamation of presidential election results continued to be marked by a number of serious human rights and humanitarian violations.[49] It recommended that Côte d'Ivoire continue its efforts to prevent a repetition of ethnic violence and punish those responsible.[50]

22. The High Commissioner concluded that the 2010 presidential election had been marked by a deterioration in the human rights situation. Acts of intimidation, harassment and other infringements on the rights to life had been committed by supporters of political parties, particularly supporters of La majorité présidentielle.[51] Reports had been documented of thousands of youths being forcibly recruited and armed and of cases of rape linked to post-election violence.[52] The Commission of Inquiry found that former President Gbagbo's refusal to give up power after being defeated in the presidential elections of 28 November 2010 had plunged Côte d'Ivoire into an unprecedented political crisis marked by grave and massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.[53] The Independent Expert noted that, according to the report of the Commission, there had been a total of 3,248 deaths attributed to the pro-Gbagbo forces, the Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI), the dozos (traditional hunters) and various non-conventional forces.[54] The deteriorating human rights situation was strongly condemned by the Secretary-General, the special procedures mandate holders and the High Commissioner. The High Commissioner reminded Mr. Gbagbo and three high-ranking military officers loyal to him of their responsibility to protect civilians, and their command and control accountability for human rights violations.[55]

23. The Independent Expert reported that, from 15 July to 15 December 2012, the attacks by assailants attributed to armed individuals identified by the Government as pro-Gbagbo militants appeared to be designed to plunge the country back into the cycle of aggression and repression that had prevailed for over 10 years. The response of the State security system to the attacks had been disproportionate.[56] The Independent Expert reaffirmed the urgent need to expedite the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and security sector reform; delays in those processes were contributing to the deterioration of the security situation in the country.[57] The High Commissioner reported continued human rights violations from June to August 2011, many perpetrated by FRCI, including extrajudicial and summary executions, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary arrests and detentions, violations of economic and social rights through acts of extortion, threats and intimidation and impunity for human rights violations.[58]

24. The country team noted the persistence of intercommunity conflict, often originating in land disputes that give rise to killings and attacks on private property.[59]

25. In its resolution 2112 (2013), the Security Council decided that UNOCI would: give special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence, in coordination with the Independent Expert; monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, in line with resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012), in order to prevent such abuses and violations and end impunity; and bring to the attention of the Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations.

26. CEDAW remained concerned about the delay in approving the national strategy to combat gender-based violence and recommended that it should be updated, approved and implemented. It was concerned at the stigmatization of women victims of sexual violence and the difficulties they encountered in accessing medical and psychological support.[60] It called on the State to ensure that women had effective access to courts and tribunals, and to strengthen victim assistance and rehabilitation.[61]

27. CEDAW was concerned about the prevalence of child trafficking, women and girls being forced into prostitution and the increase in the number of women and girls entering prostitution as a result of the 2002–2007 conflict and the post-election crisis.[62] It recommended the adoption of a comprehensive approach to address the issue of prostitution.[63] The ILO Committee of Experts requested that the Government take measures to ensure in practice the protection of children against sale and trafficking, in accordance with Act No. 2010-272, and ensure that persons engaging in the sale and trafficking of children were prosecuted.[64]

28. The ILO Committee of Experts requested information on the measures taken to ensure that child soldiers released from armed forces and groups received appropriate assistance for their rehabilitation and social integration.[65]

29. The ILO Committee of Experts urged the Government to renew its efforts to ensure that child HIV/AIDS orphans were not engaged in the worst forms of child labour and to continue taking immediate and effective measures for the protection of girls from the worst forms of child labour.[66] The country team observed that the proportion of children who worked had increased. It recommended that the Government should focus particular attention on the coordinated implementation of preventive action, follow-up, response and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in sectors other than the cocoa industry, on which the majority of Government efforts tended to focus.[67]

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

30. CERD and the High Commissioner stressed that the country had a history of human rights violations without any accountability or redress. The High Commissioner stressed the need to break the cycle of impunity, bring perpetrators to justice and rehabilitate victims in their rights and dignity.[68] The High Commissioner recommended that the Government take prompt steps to address the current high levels of impunity enjoyed by FRCI. The High Commissioner recommended that the Government ensure that the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission operated in accordance with international standards and that there were genuine consultations with victims and civil society organizations with respect to the scope of the mandate of the Commission and the appointment of its members, and that it had balanced ethnic, regional, religious, gender and political representation.[69]

31. The Security Council, in its resolution 2112 (2013), urged the Government to ensure in the shortest possible time frame that, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, all those responsible for serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those committed during and after the post-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, were brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations and that all detainees received clarity about their status, in a transparent manner. It urged the Government to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court.

32. A joint OHCHR/UNOCI report called for investigations into serious human rights abuses committed by dozos between March 2009 and May 2013. The High Commissioner stated that dozos involved in the perpetration of human rights violations must be held accountable, and appropriate redress provided to the victims. The High Commissioner noted that State authorities had a duty to prevent the population from using dozos to address security issues and that a stop must be put to the impunity they enjoyed.[70]

33. Referring to the fact that the Ivorian State claimed jurisdictional primacy to judge on its soil people prosecuted by the International Criminal Court, in 2013, the Independent Expert said that the guarantees of independence and impartiality required for the International Criminal Court regarding the ongoing proceedings were the same as those requested of Ivorian justice.[71] The United Nations Secretary-General noted that national and international prosecutions continued and that the International Criminal Court had decided to expand the scope of its investigation to crimes committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 2002.[72] The Commission of Inquiry recommended that the Government ensure that those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law were brought to justice.[73] CEDAW urged the State to ensure that those responsible for violations of the human rights of women committed during the post-election crisis were brought to justice and that all acts of sexual violence were punished.[74]

34. In December 2012, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights warned that the failure to bring perpetrators of serious human rights crimes to justice quickly could lead to recurrent violence.[75] The High Commissioner recommended that the security gap be addressed and a zero tolerance policy adopted on serious human rights violations; taking the necessary steps to establish or rebuild relevant institutions, including the judiciary, police and correctional services, and a national human rights institution; developing a comprehensive transitional justice strategy encompassing accountability, reparations, vetting and reform of the security sector and the judiciary; and comprehensively addressing the root causes of the conflict.[76] The Independent Expert was concerned about the lack of impartiality in the strategy for the pursuit of justice, as no serious proceedings had yet been brought against members of FRCI and their associates.[77] He recommended that conditions of detention should be subject to more systematic scrutiny.[78] The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons recommended finalizing and implementing comprehensive security sector reforms and a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process which

should include improved management of FRCI, a vetting programme for entry into the army, and considerations relating to internally displaced persons (IDPs).[79]

35. CEDAW remained concerned about the lack of effective access to justice for women and recommended developing a comprehensive policy aimed at strengthening the judicial system.[80] The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that enquiries to identify and try the persons who had attacked the Nahibly camp for internally displaced persons should be completed, and that all persons imprisoned without being sentenced since the end of the post-election crisis should be brought to justice as soon as possible.[81]

36. The country team noted that, in conformity with the recommendations of the previous universal periodic review, the Government had adopted a guidance paper on Ministry of Justice policy and related action plan. While the effective implementation of this plan was pending, the population faced difficulties accessing justice due to multiple cultural, geographic and financial obstacles, red tape, extortion and corruption.[82]

37. The country team noticed that the situation of children in conflict with the law was also a cause for concern. The legal and institutional framework did not allow children in contact with the justice and prison systems to be dealt with in a manner that conformed to international standards.[83]

38. Regarding the prosecution of persons suspected of sexual violence, rape or female genital mutilation, the country team observed that, while progress had been made in the previous two years, in terms of the number of criminal sentences handed down for such crimes, the impunity that perpetrators continued to enjoy was of particular concern.[84]

39. The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons recommended re-establishing civilian authority, including by providing the police and the gendarmerie with the necessary resources to resume their rule-of-law and justice functions; strengthening rule-of-law infrastructures, legal services and the judicial system; and ensuring that human rights violations, including against displacement-affected communities, were promptly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice.[85]

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

40. The country team drew attention to the need for the Government to take measures to ensure the full application of Act No. 2013-35 of 25 January 2013 on the registration of births and deaths that had taken place during the crisis and, more generally, to support the reforms required to modernize the registry office.[86] The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons noted that an estimated 3 million children had no birth documentation. He urged the Government to extend the deadline for delayed birth registration[87] and to take relevant measures to facilitate birth registration and raise awareness of its importance.[88]

41. CEDAW remained concerned about the prevalence of customary and/or religious polygamous marriages; the lack of enforcement of the legislation prohibiting early and forced marriages; and the existence of legislation providing for a waiting period for the remarriage of women and differences in the admissibility of evidence in cases of adultery.[89]

42. The country team noted the efforts made by the Government to support the family placement of HIV/AIDS orphans. The country team recommended that the Government should strengthen that system in order to guarantee the right to family life for all children deprived of parental protection, and to ensure that placement in an institution was used as a temporary measure of last resort.[90]

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

43. The Human Rights Council urged all media outlets to refrain from inciting violence and hostility and promoting hate speech and called for an end to the restriction on media sources.[91]

44. The country team noted that attacks on freedom of expression and association continued to take place, that the public activities of certain opposition political parties had been banned without justification and that certain human rights defenders had experienced difficulties during the post-election crisis.[92]

45. The country team welcomed the adoption by the Government, on 4 September 2013, of a bill on the organization of the sector of human rights defenders and asked the National Assembly to ensure that the bill complied with international standards.[93]

46. UNESCO noted that media self-regulation bodies existed in Côte d'Ivoire. However, the independence of the National Press Council was limited, as its President was proposed by the Minister of Communication and its membership subject to several limitations under the Communication and Audiovisual Law. UNESCO recommended ensuring the independence of the media self-regulatory mechanisms.[94]

47. UNESCO noted that there had been sporadic reports of journalists being intimidated, harassed and even detained while carrying out their professional work. It recommended ensuring that journalists and media workers were able to practise their profession in a free and safe environment, and investigating all attacks against them.[95]

48. According to the country team, women's representation in decision-making bodies remained low. In the National Assembly, 25 of the 255 seats were held by women (9.8 per cent), and only 11 of the 197 communes were headed by women (5.6 per cent). The Government in place since November 2012 had only 5 women among 29 ministers (17.2 per cent).[96] CEDAW recommended enacting and implementing without delay the draft ordinance providing for a 30 per cent quota for women in Parliament and implementing temporary special measures in other areas in which women were underrepresented or disadvantaged.[97] It recommended ensuring the inclusion of women in all areas of public life, in particular the gendarmerie, the police and the judiciary.[98]

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

49. CEDAW remained concerned about the persistent exploitation of girls and boys on the plantations and in domestic work, the difficulties women faced accessing land and credit and the concentration of women in the informal economy, which denied them access to social protection.[99] It recommended expanding women's access to land and to microfinance and microcredit at low interest rates.[100]

50. CEDAW recommended that girls and boys should be protected from child labour through increased inspections and fines for employers, and that the working conditions of domestic workers should be regulated and monitored.[101]

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

51. The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons noted that in Abidjan, many IDPs had undergone repeated displacements and could face eviction, as the informal city settlements they had joined were on sites which might be targeted for development or were considered to be at risk of natural hazards.[102] He recommended that Côte d'Ivoire facilitate

the participation of IDP communities in the debate and process of land reform to ensure that considerations relating to displacement were integrated into relevant policies, decisions and laws.[103]

H. Right to health

52. CEDAW remained concerned about the limited budget allocated to health; the lack of access to basic health-care services; the restrictive abortion law; the insufficient information provided to women on sexual and reproductive health and rights; and the disproportionately high number of women infected with HIV/AIDS and their lack of access to health services aimed at preventing mother-to-child transmission.[104] CEDAW called on Côte d'Ivoire to provide appropriate funding for health; increase women's and girls' access to basic health-care services; expedite the adoption of the draft law on persons living with HIV/AIDS; and ensure the provision of free antiretroviral treatment to all people living with HIV/AIDS.[105]

53. The Statistics Division indicated that there had been 35,153 notified cases of malaria per 100,000 people in 2010 and that 20.5 per cent of the population had been undernourished in 2012.[106] CEDAW remained concerned about the prevalence of malnutrition and malaria.[107]

54. The country team noted that the maternal mortality rate remained high. CEDAW called for efforts to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality to be strengthened.[108]

55. The country team further observed that the national infant and child mortality rate was high. Among children under 5, 30 per cent showed delayed growth or suffered from chronic malnutrition and 8 per cent of children under 5 suffered from acute malnutrition. According to the most recent review of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation in Côte d'Ivoire, only 11 per cent of the rural population had access to improved sanitation facilities.[109] CEDAW remained concerned about the high maternal mortality rates.[110]

I. Right to education

56. The Statistics Division indicated that, in 2009, the total net enrolment ratio in primary education had been 61.5 per cent.[111] The ILO Committee of Experts urged the Government to adopt legislation introducing compulsory schooling and establishing the age of completion of compulsory schooling, and to continue taking effective measures to improve the functioning of the education system, paying particular attention to gender disparities in access to education.[112]

57. The country team noted that the political unrest in Côte d'Ivoire had had a very significant impact on education, particularly in the north of the country, and had clearly demonstrated the devastating effects that conflicts could have on learning opportunities.[113] It was noted by UNESCO that grievances about inequality in education in the north lay at the root of civil tensions that had affected the country for over a decade.[114]

58. CEDAW was concerned at the persistence of structural and other barriers to quality education, which constituted particular obstacles to the education of girls and young women.[115] CEDAW invited Côte d'Ivoire to identify and implement measures to reduce the dropout rate among girls and to strengthen its adult literacy programmes, especially for women in rural areas.[116]

59. UNESCO recommended that the Government be encouraged to submit periodic reports to UNESCO education-related standard-setting instruments, and to intensify its

administrative efforts to eliminate violence in schools and address the special needs of children affected by conflict.[117]

60. The country team recommended that the Government should continue its efforts to provide every child with good quality basic education.[118]

J. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

61. The country team observed that Côte d'Ivoire had signed tripartite agreements with five countries in the subregion and UNHCR in order to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees wishing to return. The lack of identity documents for persons who had been repatriated, particularly children, remained a major concern.[119]

62. UNHCR continued to encourage the Ivorian authorities to adopt a law on asylum.[120]

63. UNHCR recommended that it should be ensured that refugees who had opted for local integration should benefit from effective support for access to Ivorian nationality and that measures should be introduced to assist the economic, social and cultural integration of refugees.[121]

64. UNHCR noted that Government estimates put the number of persons in Côte d'Ivoire at risk of statelessness at approximately 871,000 in April 2012.[122]

K. Internally displaced persons

65. CEDAW was concerned about reports of attacks, including sexual violence, against internally displaced women living in sites for IDPs and the limited access of IDPs to a livelihood, water and education.[123]

66. The country team observed that, following the dismantlement of the Nahibly site, the number of internally displaced persons registered in Côte d'Ivoire was estimated at 24,000.[124]

67. UNHCR recommended that the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) should be ratified and an appropriate national framework introduced to protect and integrate internally displaced persons.[125]

68. The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons stated that the population had experienced a decade of multiple crises and displacement, owing primarily to civil strife and conflict, which had especially accentuated since 2002.[126] He recommended developing a comprehensive national policy, legislation and related institutional frameworks to address internal displacement, in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention.[127] He recommended developing a comprehensive strategy to address the durable solution needs of IDPs and noted that the current humanitarian assistance and development needs of many IDPs continued to impede sustainable solutions.[128]

69. The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons recommended that Côte d'Ivoire review nationality laws and related structures with a view to providing protection against statelessness.[129]

L. Right to development and environmental issues

70. The Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights recommended implementing structural reforms to improve waste treatment capacities in the port of Abidjan, and strengthening monitoring and supervision by relevant environmental agencies in order to ensure that waste was treated in an environmentally sound manner.[130]

71. The Independent Expert was informed of the measures taken by the Government at the macroeconomic level and restated the hope that those efforts should benefit the entire Ivorian population, while pointing out the risk of political destabilization due to social instability.[131]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Côte d'Ivoire from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/6/CIV/2).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[3] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art.5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art.33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

[4] Information relating to other relevant international human rights instruments, including regional instruments, may be found in the pledges and commitments undertaken by Côte d'Ivoire before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the note verbale dated 3 October 2012 sent by the Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/504).

[5] 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

[6] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

[7] International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

[8] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[9] 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

[10] International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.

[11] Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).

[12] Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3), para. 49.

[13] Ibid., paras. 33 (d), 39 (a) and 29 (j).

[14] Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons on his mission to Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/23/44/Add.1), paras. 41 and 77 and United Nations country team (UNCT) submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 11.

[15] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 18.

[16] Ibid., para. 19.

[17] Ibid., paras. 31 (c) and (d).

[18] Ibid., para. 33 (b).

[19] UNESCO submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, paras. 24 and 26.

[20] According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the different classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination), C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).

[21] For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/23/28, annex.

[22] See www.cndhci.net/AUTRES%20PAGES/presentation.php. CNDHCI was established by Act No. 2012-1132 of 13 December 2012 and has been in operation since June 2013.

[23] Report of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/22/66), para. 86 and CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 45.

[24] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 6.

[25] Ibid., para. 23 (a).

[26] Ibid., para. 14.

[27] Ibid., para. 15.

[28] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, pp. 8–9.
[29] Ibid., p. 1.
[30] Report of the International Commission of Inquiry on Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/17/48), paras. 127 (d) and (e).
[31] The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child

[32] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 50.
[33] HR Committee, Communication No. 1759/2008, *Traoré v. Côte d'Ivoire* (CCPR/C/103/D/1759/2008*).
[34] Ibid., para. 7.10.
[35] Ibid., paras. 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5.
[36] Ibid., para. 7.9.
[37] For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
[38] Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/17/49), para. 52 (1) (h).
[39] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 5.
[40] Ibid., p. 5.
[41] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 16.
[42] Ibid., paras. 23 (c) and (d).
[43] Ibid., para. 26.
[44] Ibid., paras. 27 (a) and (b).
[45] Ibid., para. 43.
[46] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Côte d'Ivoire, adopted 2012, published 100th ILC session (2013). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3081436:NO.
[47] A/HRC/17/48, para. 127 (b).
[48] A/HRC/25/73, para. 63.
[49] CERD, Prevention of Racial Discrimination, Including Early Warning and Urgent Action Procedure, Decision 1 (78), Situation in Côte d'Ivoire (CERD/C/CIV/DE/2), para. 1.
[50] Ibid., para. 3.
[51] Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/16/79), para. 45.
[52] Ibid., paras. 30 and 26.
[53] A/HRC/17/48, para. 1.
[54] A/HRC/22/66, paras. 52 and 53.
[55] A/HRC/16/79, para. 42.
[56] A/HRC/22/66, summary.
[57] Ibid., para. 22.
[58] Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/18/52), paras. 6, 8 and 14.
[59] UNCT submission to the UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 7.
[60] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, paras. 30–31 (a).
[61] Ibid., para. 31 (b).
[62] Ibid., para. 32.
[63] Ibid., para. 33 (f).
[64] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Côte d'Ivoire, adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011). Available from

www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2335172:NO. See also UNCT submission to the UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 7.

[65] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Direct request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Côte d'Ivoire, adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2335179:NO.

[66] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Direct request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Côte d'Ivoire, adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2335179:NO.

[67] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 9.

[68] Statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire to the Human Rights Council, Geneva, 15 June 2011. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11157&LangID=E. See also CERD/C/CIV/DE/2, para. 5.

[69] A/HRC/18/52, paras. 37 and 38 (d).

[70] Joint UNOCI/OHCHR report on human rights abuses perpetrated by dozos in Côte d'Ivoire, June 2013. Available from www.onuci.org/pdf/rapportp.pdf. See also UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 8.

[71] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13892&LangID=E.

[72] Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2012/186), para. 10. See also CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 28.

[73] A/HRC/17/48, para. 127 (a).

[74] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 29 (a).

[75] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12857&LangID=E.

[76] A/HRC/17/49, paras. 52 (1) (a), (b), (c) and (f).

[77] A/HRC/22/66, para. 64.

[78] Ibid., para. 89.

[79] A/HRC/23/44/Add.1, paras. 71 and 72.

[80] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, paras. 20, 21 (b) and 28.

[81] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 7.

[82] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 8.

[83] Ibid., p. 8.

[84] Ibid., p. 8.

[85] A/HRC/23/44/Add.1, para. 73.

[86] UNCT submission to the UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 6.

[87] A/HRC/23/44/Add.1, para. 41.

[88] Ibid., para. 76.

[89] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 42.

[90] UNCT submission to the UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 9.

[91] Report of the Human Rights Council on its fourteenth special session (A/HRC/S-14/1), para. 4.

[92] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 9.

[93] Ibid., p. 9.

[94] UNESCO submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, paras. 17 and 25.

[95] Ibid., paras. 18 and 23.

[96] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 6. See also Statistics Division, Series Data, available from: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg (accessed 6 February 2014). See also CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, paras. 23 and 34.

[97] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, paras. 25 (a) and (c). See also UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 6. See also Statistics Division, Series Data, available from: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=384 (accessed 6 February 2014).

[98] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 35 (c).

[99] Ibid., para. 38.

[100] Ibid., para. 39 (c).

[101] Ibid., para. 39 (a).

[102] A/HRC/23/44/Add.1, para. 65.
[103] Ibid., para. 75.
[104] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 40.
[105] Ibid., paras. 41 (a), (b) and (f). See also Statistics Division, Series Data, available from http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=384 (accessed 6 February 2014).
[106] Statistics Division, Series Data, available from http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=384 (accessed 6 February 2014).
[107] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 40.
[108] Ibid., para. 41.
[109] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, pp. 9–10. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization, "Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: 2012 Update", 2012, p. 40, available from www.unicef.org/media/files/JMPreport2012.pdf (accessed 6 February 2014).
[110] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 40.
[111] Statistics Division, Series Data, available from: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=384 (accessed 6 February 2014).
[112] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) – Côte d'Ivoire, adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2335155:NO.
[113] UNESCO submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 3.
[114] Ibid., pp. 3–4.
[115] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 36.
[116] Ibid., paras. 37 (a) and (f).
[117] UNESCO submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, paras. 19 and 22.
[118] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 10.
[119] Ibid., pp. 10–11.
[120] UNHCR submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 1.
[121] Ibid., pp. 4–5.
[122] Ibid., p. 2.
[123] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 28.
[124] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 11.
[125] UNHCR submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 6.
[126] A/HRC/23/44/Add.1, para. 64.
[127] Ibid., para. 67.
[128] Ibid., paras. 69 and 70.
[129] Ibid., para. 77.
[130] Report of the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights (A/HRC/12/26/Add.2), para. 86 (e).
[131] A/HRC/25/73, paras. 72 and 73.